

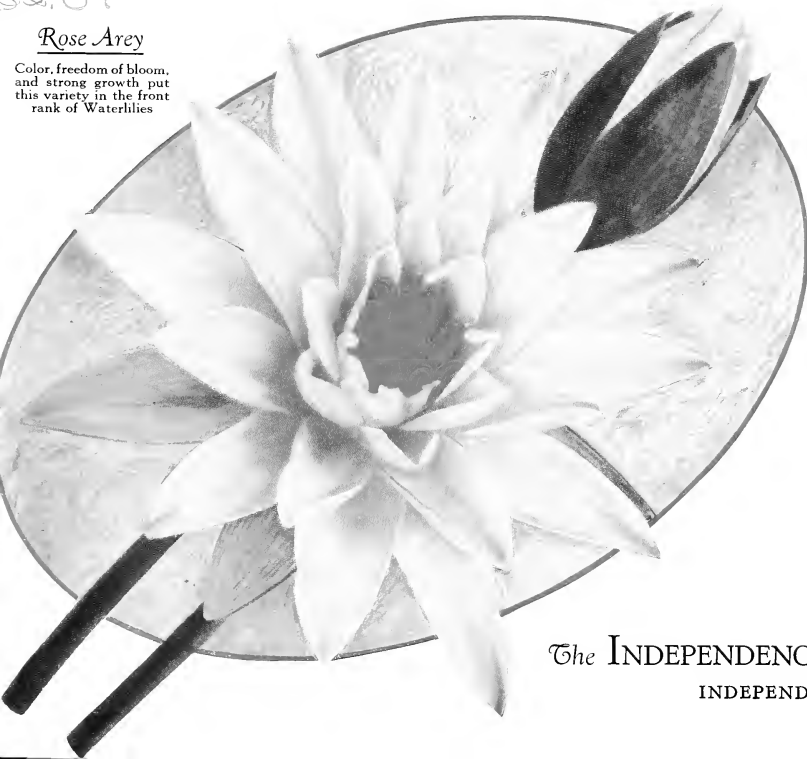
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52,67

Rose Arey

Color, freedom of bloom,
and strong growth put
this variety in the front
rank of Waterlilies



MAR 6 1925

Waterlilies

MISCELLANEOUS
AQUATICS
IRIS · PEONIES



PLANTS for HOUSE and GARDEN

1925

The INDEPENDENCE NURSERIES CO.
INDEPENDENCE, OHIO



NYMPHÆA
DAUBENIANA

TO THOSE WHO PURCHASE

PRICES are net and terms cash with the order, unless an account has been opened by the presentation of satisfactory references and accompanied by an initial order of \$10 or more.

An Additional Charge of 10 per cent over the list prices is made on all orders less than \$2, to cover the cost of packing.

Shipments travel at the customer's expense and risk. Parcels will be sent express collect, unless instructions have been received to ship by parcel post and sufficient postage is included with the remittance. C. O. D. orders are not accepted unless accompanied by at least 50 per cent of the probable amount of the order. Parcels may be insured at the customer's expense.

No Guarantee is made concerning the growth or development of the plants sold. Only first-class goods are shipped; should their condition on arrival appear unsatisfactory, they are to be immediately returned for our inspection. Complaints made under other circumstances will not be entertained; nor will replacements be made until defective goods have been returned.

Inquiries. We are interested in the successful growth of our products and will furnish specific cultural directions upon request. Obviously such requests should be made before the plants are received. Negligence in planting is a prolific source of poor results and dissatisfaction.

Selection of varieties to produce pleasing results will be made upon request.

Substitutions. In case our supply of satisfactory plants or roots of any particular variety is exhausted late in the season, we shall send similar plants unless otherwise instructed.

Order Early. Orders received prior to planting-time enable us to schedule our work and deliver roots fresh from the pools.

Planting-Time. We prefer to ship the different varieties at the proper time for planting in each locality. Hardy Lilies may be shipped as early as April or May, while the tender Lilies should not be set out before the middle of June, except in the South.

This 1925 Catalogue supersedes all previous lists

The Independence Nurseries Co., Independence, Ohio

Water-Gardening is a Fascinating Hobby

WATERLILY culture is a form of gardening which has not been thoroughly understood in the past, and so has been considered a rich man's hobby. Waterlilies are easily grown; one does not need experience in order to be successful, and as the plants are not expensive there is no reason why they should not be grown in many more gardens than at present. Their requirements are few—sunshine for the full day, rich soil, and water. Those conditions can be given in the back yard, in a tub, just as well as in the broad expanse of a private estate or the city park.

There are no more beautiful flowers grown than the Waterlilies, and they are endowed with a distinctive, delightful fragrance. There is a wide range of color—white, blue, yellow, and the various shades of pink to deep red. Some are “day bloomers,” like the common Waterlily of our ponds; other varieties do not open their blooms until the shades of evening approach, so that those whose duties prevent them enjoying the “day bloomers” can get the full measure of pleasure from those varieties whose flowers open in the early evening and remain open till the sun's rays reach them the following morning. Each flower opens for several successive days, then disappears under the water's surface.

HOW TO BUILD A CONCRETE POOL

Waterlilies must have 6 inches to a foot of water over the crown of the plants if they are to succeed. They will grow well in water 2 feet deep, but it is not necessary when building the pool to make it more than 2 feet deep. A concrete pool is better than trying to puddle the earth when one wants a small water-garden. The walls of the pool should be an inch below the surface of the surrounding ground so as to give the border a natural effect. A pool 10 by 20 feet in size will accommodate eight Waterlily plants, besides giving room for a few border plants, such as the water-poppy, water-lettuce, papyrus, and similar aquatics.

For a pool 2 feet deep, dig out 3 feet of soil, grading the bottom so that any water collecting under the pool will drain to one corner. A

drain-tile should be provided, to carry the drainage away. Pack the earth firmly and put in 6 inches of cinders, which must also be firmly packed, to provide a solid foundation for the pool. A 10 by 20-foot pool, 2 feet deep, will require 50 bags of Portland cement, 100 cubic feet of sharp sand, 150 cubic feet of half-inch crushed stone, and 120 lineal feet of 4-foot woven wire fencing to be used as reinforcing.

The concrete bottom of this pool will be 6 inches thick, the walls 6 inches thick at the top and 8 inches at the bottom. In order to avoid joints, the form must be made so that the concrete can be poured into the form until the job is complete. This can be done by suspending the form from overhead. To save in the cost of material for forms, the excavation should be so made that the earth walls will be the outside of the form for the walls of the pool.

When the form is in place and everything ready, wet down the cinders and forms so that they will not absorb the water from the cement. Put 3 inches of concrete on the cinder, then put the wire fencing in, lapping it 6 inches, fastening the laps with wire. Cut the wire just long enough so that it will come within 2 inches of the top of the walls. The reinforcing placed, continue pouring the concrete until the form is full, working it all the while to make it as dense as possible. In mixing the concrete, use one part Portland cement, two parts sand, three parts crushed stone, and enough water to make it pour well.

As soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently, remove the forms and finish the surface by rubbing with a brick made from a clear mixture of concrete. To prevent the concrete from checking, it would be well to cover it with moist bagging, straw, or litter for ten days or two weeks. These not being available, moisten the concrete at least once a day. Allow the pool to stand not less than two weeks after completion before using.

Many pools are made without drainage and overflow provisions. It will cost but a little more to put a drainage-pipe in the low corner of the pool and have the inside of this drainage outlet threaded to take a pipe just long enough to be about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the top of the pool's walls. Provide water by having a connection within easy reach of the pool, for the amount of water evaporated is surprisingly large.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

To obtain the best results, water should be about 8 inches above the crown of the plant. In natural ponds the depth may be greater, but ordinarily should not exceed 2 feet. A square foot of soil is the least that should be used, and it cannot be made too rich. Cow-manure is the best fertilizer; the other manures are next in value, followed by the commercial fertilizers. The proportion should be about three parts of soil to one part of manure. An inch of sand over the soil will prevent the water from being discolored.

If you have a concrete pool, it is best to put the soil in a container—a small wooden box or a short piece of tile, a foot or more across, will do nicely. To winter the hardy plants, merely let them remain in the box, after the water is drawn off, and cover with sufficient straw or leaves (about 2 feet) to prevent frost from reaching the roots.

If you have a natural pool, the tubers may be planted directly in the

soil, and need not be covered in winter unless the water is drawn off. Under such conditions the tubers will remain in good order even through the most severe northern winters; when the sun begins to warm the water the new growth will make its way up to sunlight.

Tropical Waterlilies are difficult to keep over winter unless they can be properly cared for under glass. It is preferable to obtain the young plants at the proper time each year and to regard them as annuals.

Use only one plant to a container, unless it is very large. Lilies need little attention after they are planted. The only requisites are sunshine, good soil, and warm water. The water should not be changed, only replenished, as it evaporates. The amount of growth of the plants depends upon the soil and the season. The plants will bloom the first year, producing a number of blossoms to a root in a season. Goldfish will thrive in the lily-pond; in fact, they make themselves very useful by preventing stagnation and by ridding the pond of mosquito larvæ.

You can make your water-garden, no matter what size, much more attractive by placing a border about it. If you have a large artificial pool it may be made to appear like the work of nature if the edges are concealed by small aquatics. Our stock of these plants is large. Many people dislike the crude look of the cement pool or wooden tub, and the effort required to conceal them is almost negligible.

We have been very fortunate in our shipments, and have received but few complaints from our customers about the condition of plants when received. Perhaps our success is due more to our precautions than to good fortune, but the fact remains that you will experience no difficulty here. If you require further instructions, or would like to have advice, do not hesitate to write to us—we will gladly answer your questions.

Special Collections of Waterlilies

In many cases a beginner in lily growing is in doubt about the varieties that can be used to the best advantage. Sensing this condition we have prepared five splendid collections (pages 4 and 9) that will be thoroughly practical for a small pool and a larger pond. Both Hardy and Tender Waterlilies are included, thus giving a wide range of color, size of flower, and length of blooming period.



Rustic woodwork and a few flat stones lift this pool out of the "ordinary" class

Tropical Waterlilies

This season, in our descriptive list of *Nymphaeas*, we are emphasizing those that have proven the most satisfactory in all respects and notably in combining beautiful coloring with high productiveness. Whether novelties or well-known favorites, these please both the connoisseur and the novice. We have also included several new hybrids that you will find attractive.

All tropical lilies are rapid growers and if supplied with several cubic feet of rich soil will soon fill a 5-foot circle with leaves and produce large blooms in profusion. Do not plant out until settled warm weather is

assured, usually in June. The blooms are borne well above the water and are very desirable for cutting. The day-blooming varieties are open the greater part of the day while the night-bloomers open at dusk and may not close until noon or later the following day. All remain open from three to five days.

The prices quoted are for young plants of moderate size that mature in about six weeks after replanting. We sometimes have older and larger plants, ranging in price from \$3 to \$15, that may be shipped if an immediate effect is desired.

DAY-BLOOMING TROPICAL LILIES

Capital letters indicate most satisfactory varieties

AUGUST KOCH. This new *Nymphaea* is one of the best of the viviparous group, a characteristic of which is the production of young plants from the center of the leaves. The plant is vigorous in growth, free-blooming, and may be kept productive the entire year in a conservatory pool. The leaves are vivid green on the surface, while the under side is suffused with pink. The fragrant blooms, 7 inches across, are carried well out of water and last five or six days. The prevailing color is a deep lilac with purple shading on the sepals and on parts of the stamens. \$2.50 each.

Capensis. Sometimes known as the Cape Blue Waterlily. Flowers 6 to 9 inches across; particularly desirable for cutting, as the sky-blue shade shows to great advantage when placed indoors. \$1 each.

Castaliflora. The blooms are exceptionally large, measuring about 10 inches in diameter, while the color is a delicate shade of pink. They open early in the morning, remaining open all day, and have a most delicious fragrance. Leaves are quite attractive, in that they are flushed with pink on the under side, while the upper side is light green. \$3.50 ea.

DAUBENIANA. A viviparous *Nymphaea*, very prolific in moderate-sized, pale blue flowers and in development of the young plants on the leaves. These plants mature rapidly and may bloom while still attached to the parent stock. Crowded quarters restrict the size of the bloom but

scarcely affect the number. The production of flowers is continuous under favorable conditions. Excellent for tub culture. \$1 each.

Gracilis rubra. One of the latest developments among the *Gracilis* hybrids, with a very deep pink or red flower. Vigorous in growth and the best of this type. \$5 each.

Groszherzog Ernst Ludwig. An unusually good variety for pools but of too rampant growth for tub-cultivation. Blooms early and continuously; general effect is violet-blue. Because of the vigorous growth, care should be taken to give it ample space to develop properly. \$2.50 each.

MRS. EDWARDS WHITAKER. The largest and most striking of the day-blooming tropical Lilies, obtained by crossing *Ovalifolia* with the *Castaliflora*. The blooms are frequently over a foot in diameter and are produced in quantity. The color is lavender-blue, which becomes paler as the bloom ages. This variety is very desirable for large pools. \$3.50 each.

Mrs. George Pring. A new and novel type that produces numbers of large, fragrant, white flowers with pointed petals. Very attractive among the pinks and blues in a pond and excellent when used alone in a formal setting. An introduction from the Missouri Botanical Gardens. \$7.50 each.



Just a suggestion of the latent possibilities of natural ponds

TENDER DAY-BLOOMING LILIES, continued

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Similar in some respects to *Daubeniana*, and possesses the same characteristics of foliage. The lavender-blue flowers of this variety have attained a much greater size than those of the parent, and the plant makes a stronger growth. The yellow stamens furnish a pretty contrast with the lavender hue of the petals. \$2 each.

Ovalifolia. Extremely large flowers, so pale as to be almost white; as the blooms age, they become shaded with blue. Fragrant. \$5 each.

PANAMA PACIFIC. This is, perhaps, the most attractive of the *Nymphaeas*, producing flowers of a deep royal purple with yellow stamens. The buds are green-bronze flaked with red-brown and the petals edged with red. Like the other viviporous Lilies it blooms freely and perpetually in the proper environment. One of the best conservatory types. \$3 each.

PENNSYLVANIA. Deep blue flowers a foot across and produced freely. Sepals marked with purple lines and dots. The leaves slightly speckled with brown above; beneath, the ground-color is red-purple at the edge, shading to pale green centers. \$2.50 each.

Pulcherrima. A prototype of *Pennsylvania* with slightly smaller flowers of lighter blue. \$2 each.

Wilson Gigantea. Huge lavender blooms, 7 to 8 inches across, which rise a foot above the surface of the water. One of the most desirable varieties for large pools. \$3.50 each.

ZANZIBARIENSIS. This African Lily differs strikingly from other varieties in its fragrant, bell-shaped flowers of deepest purple. The flowers are from 6 to 8 inches across and are produced in abundance. We recommend this as one of the best for a large pool. \$2.50 each.

ZANZIBARIENSIS ROSEA. General characteristics of this plant are the same as the above. The colors are in various shades of rose. They open somewhat earlier in the morning than the other sorts. \$1.50 each.

SURPRISE COLLECTION. It is inevitable that a certain number of labels are lost or defaced over winter, resulting in bulbs of uncertain identity, but all of high-grade, standard varieties, ranging in color from the deepest blue, through creamy whites to the finest pinks. We offer plants grown from such bulbs at attractive prices. **Three for \$3.50.**

NIGHT-BLOOMING TROPICAL LILIES

The effect of light on this class of *Nymphaeas* is quite the reverse of that on those previously described. The buds open in the evening and remain open until closed by the morning sunlight. On cloudy days and in cool weather they may remain open until well after noon. Like other varieties, the blooms open for several successive days. The night-bloomers are very desirable for cut-flowers for evening decoration, and, in general, are pleasing to those who have the most leisure to enjoy their gardens in the mornings and evenings.

Capital letters indicate most satisfactory varieties

Bisset. The blooms of this variety are rose-pink, somewhat globular, with concave petals; flowers reach good size, 8 to 10 inches across, and are borne in profusion. \$2 each.

Dentata. Pure white blooms somewhat flatter than the usual varieties; ordinarily 8 to 12 inches across. \$1 each.

DENTATA SUPERBA. This is quite an improvement upon *N. dentata* of which it is a seedling. Flowers are larger and sepals and petals are extra broad. Vigorous and free-flowering. Awarded a certificate of merit by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. \$3 each.

Dentata magnifica. Flowers are about the same size as the preceding varieties, but with a tinge of yellow in the white; the bloom is decidedly cup-shaped. \$2.50 each.

Dean. Light pink blooms; the leaves are deep green, tinged with brown, slightly ruffled about the edges. \$1.50 each.

Devonshire. Blooms are pure red in color. The leaves, 8 inches across, make this sort more suitable for pools than for tub-culture. The flowers are carried well above the water. \$1.25 each.

Frank Trelease. This *Nymphaea* should be in every collection, as it is the darkest colored of all Waterlilies. The blooms are dark crimson; the foliage is dark bronze. \$1.50 each.

Jubilee. The petals are thicker than those of many varieties of Waterlilies, a delicate creamy white shading to pink at base. \$1.50 each.



A typical specimen of *Nymphaea dentata*, whose luxuriant growth promises an abundance of bloom during the entire summer



Nymphaea rubra rosea delights most people both on account of its color and its attractive design—like a star

NIGHT-BLOOMING TROPICAL LILIES, continued

O'MARA. Reddish pink flowers with white stripes. Attains great size—10 to 12 inches. It is a strong, vigorous grower. \$1.50 each.

RUBRA ROSEA. Color of the flower is rosy carmine, and, due to the pointed petals, which are broader at the base, the shape is quite like a star; good size—8 to 10 inches across. \$1 ea.

Hardy Waterlilies

This class is large, comprising a color-range from deep yellow, through the familiar white and pink, to the darkest red, as well as many combinations of the different shadings. The plants are equally at home in a natural pond, a formal pool, or even a wash-tub. A foot of water or wet leaves is the best winter protection, though when planted in tubs or boxes it is often more convenient to remove them to the cellar until spring. Warm, shallow water, fully exposed to the sun, is the best environment for continuous blooming. Here again we urge you to be guided by our suggestions in choosing Lilies for your first season.

Capital letters indicate recommended varieties

Attraction. The color of this superb variety is deep red tinged with rose; sepals are white, striped with the color of the flower. This is easily the largest hardy Waterlily in cultivation, as it will frequently produce blooms 8 inches across. The large size of the flowers, with the strong, heavy growth of the plant, makes this a variety which should be found in every water-garden. \$7.50 each.

Aurora. Changing hues in the blooms of this plant make it exceedingly interesting. When the flowers first open they are a creamy yellow tinted with rose, which gradually changes to a dark red by the third day. A small plant, suitable for tub-culture. \$2 each.

HARDY WATERLILIES, continued

Comanche. Largest and one of the finest colored Lilies, having apricot tints. A combination of orange and glowing amber-red. \$7.50 each.

Escarboucle. Flowers are bright vermillion, striking in their brilliancy and extremely attractive. The plants make strong growth. \$7.50 each.

Eugenia de Land. Flowers of deep rose-pink with long, narrow petals and yellow stamens, borne upon the surface of the water. The plants are strong growers and will produce flowers freely. This is easily the best of the *N. odorata* type. \$1.50 each.

Gladstone. Flowers of large size—usually 6 to 8 inches in diameter—pure white in color; stamens are yellow and form a pleasing contrast with the petals. Plant requires a good deal of space as it is a very strong grower. \$1.50 each.

GLORIOSA. This can well be called the most satisfactory Waterlily. It is the earliest to bloom and continues to flower until late summer, producing more blossoms than any other sort. In the spring the flower is a bright carmine which becomes darker as the season lengthens. The blooms are perfect in form and 4 to 6 inches across. This variety is one of the finest for cutting and has so much to recommend it that we do not hesitate to say that it should be the first *Nymphaea* chosen for any pool. \$5 each.

Helen Fowler. The fragrance which the blooms of this plant possess makes it additionally attractive, although the color—a deep pink—would certainly cause it to be exceedingly popular. Flowers are borne well above the water, which makes them available for cutting. Rather small plants, desirable for tub-culture. \$1 each.

JAMES BRYDON. Flowers are rich crimson, entirely distinct from other red-flowering varieties. Petals broad and incurving, forming a cup-shaped flower about 6 inches across. It is one of the first to bloom. \$3 each.

Laydekeri lilacea. Petals lavender, shaded with carmine. The flowers are medium size and have a fragrance very similar to tea roses. As the growth is not strong, it will be found a good variety to cultivate in a small space. \$2.50 each.

LUSTROUS. A new variety of our own introduction. It is a distinct improvement over any known variety of pink Waterlily. The bloom is large, perfect cup-shaped, with a host of deep rose-pink petals, while the center is closely packed with yellow stamens. The sepals likewise are deep pink on the inside and brown beneath. There is a peculiar silvery sheen to the color, which gives it a wonderful luster; indeed many visitors last summer described it as “a deep peach-color.” The young leaves are reddish brown, turning to deep green with age and have a distinctly ruffled edge. The plant is a strong grower, but the short leaf-stems restrict the spread, making the clump of leaves more compact—a desirable quality. Lustrous is not only new because this is the third year of its introduction, but new in that the bloom has a color and sheen entirely distinct from other varieties. \$10 each.



Upper flower, *Nymphaea marliacea albid.* See page 8
Lower flower, *Nymphaea, Gladstone*

HARDY WATERLILIES, continued

Marliacea albida. This variety blooms continually throughout the season. The petals are white, with yellow stamens. This is a really excellent variety. \$1 each.

Marliacea carnea. Very like the variety given above, except that the color is light pink which grows somewhat darker toward the base of the petals. \$1 each.

MARLIACEA CHROMATELLA. Medium-sized flowers, usually 4 to 6 inches across. Color of the bloom is bright yellow, with stamens somewhat deeper in color. Leaves green, mottled brown. \$2 each.

Marliacea rosea. Quite like the others in habit of growth, but the flowers are deep rose-color. One of the peculiarities of this plant is that the young tender leaves are bluish red, changing to deep green as they become older. \$2 each.

MARY EXQUISITA. This variety has the robust root-growth characteristic of *Gloriosa*, which it resembles in many ways, including the value of the blooms for cutting. The broad petals are a delicate pink at the tips, shading to deeper tints at the base. Though not of a *Odorata* type, the blooms are fragrant and quite large. \$3.50 each.

Mexicana. A miniature yellow Waterlily suitable for tub-culture or for borders of pools. \$1.50 each.

Odorata gigantea. Well known in southeastern United States, where it grows naturally in ponds. Flowers are pure white, quite large in size—generally 5 to 7 inches across. Produces blooms very freely. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Odorata sulphurea grandiflora. Fragrant yellow flowers, 5 to 7 inches across, borne well above the surface. Light green leaves mottled with brown. \$2 each.

ODORATA, W. B. SHAW. The fragrance of the blooms, added to the rich rose-color of the flowers, makes this one of the most attractive hardy *Nymphæas*. It produces flowers almost continuously. \$1 each.

PAUL HARIOT. The illustration in color gives but a faint idea of the beauty of this magnificent Lily. The blooms are quite large, of casting quality, and are borne in abundance all season. The petals are clear yellow the first day, orange-pink the second, and this deepens almost to a red on the following days. Flowers of different ages present

an appearance quite unique and decidedly attractive. We class this *Nymphæa* with *Gloriosa* for general qualities. See thirdrd cover page. \$3.

Pink Opal. A new variety which has been cultivated for two or three seasons, yet has proved its value. The color is a deep pink. The buds are almost round, opening into a flower with comparatively short petals, but because of its substance it has a distinct value for cutting. \$2 each.

Robinson. Attractive for its large red blooms that float upon the water. \$3.50 each.

ROSE AREY. We are featuring Rose Arey this season on account of its exceptional beauty of color, form, and fragrance. The flowers may reach 8 inches in diameter and are a deep cerise-pink. The petals are pointed and have a noticeable curl that gives the effect of darker shading near the edges. We consider Rose Arey to be the best of the *Odorata* type. (See colored illustration on front cover.) \$3 each.

SILOUX. This is a star-shaped variety, and one of the most satisfactory Lilies grown. The flower is large, and upon first opening is a dull rich bronze. The yellow changes to a reddish cast on succeeding days, making it the most unique in color of any of the Lilies. The plant is very free-flowering. \$3 each.

Tuberosa rosea. The blooms are borne well out of the water, which make them desirable for cutting. They are usually 4 to 5 inches across and of a delightful shade of pink. Strong, vigorous grower. \$1 each.

Tuberosa Richardsonii. Flowers are pure white, double, and good size—generally 6 to 8 inches across—with petals which are somewhat fluted in the center. This Waterlily is a perfect cup-shape. \$1 each.

VESUVE. This is a most strikingly colored Waterlily—the petals are a very bright, dark red, the stamens are red, tipped with yellow. This remarkable color attracts the attention of the visitor. Next to *Gloriosa* it is the freest flowering red Lily. Young leaves are dark red, mottled with brown. \$7 each.

William Falconer. Blooms good sized, 6 to 7 inches across. While this is not a new variety it is always scarce, because it is the darkest colored red Waterlily. Petals and stamens are deep, dark red, giving the entire flower a richness attained by no other Lily. \$5 each.

SELECTED GROUPS OF NYMPHÆAS

The Rainbow Collection

Five varieties of free-blooming Nymphæas, representing the finest types in each color. Suitable for a pond with an area of 125 square feet or more.

Gloriosa. Ever-blooming; deep carmine.

Mary. A delicate pink of surpassing beauty.

Paul Hariot. The chameleon orange-pink Waterlily.

Marliacea chromatella. Large blooms of pure yellow.

Zanzibariensis. A superb deep purple.

Five of the best (value \$16) for \$12

Surprise Collection

See this heading in the list of Day-blooming Tropical Lilies, page 4.

The Marliacea Collection

Three Marliacea varieties of different colors, White, Yellow, and Pink, for \$3.

The Odorata Collection

Three fragrant Waterlilies in White, Yellow, and Pink, \$3.

The Independence Trio

Rose Arey. Our color feature in deep pink.

Dentata Superba. White; night-blooming (open most of the day as well).

Panama Pacific. Free-blooming; royal purple.

Three exceptional types (value \$9) for \$7

SEEDLINGS. Though many of the Hybrid Nymphæas are sterile, some of the finest Odoratas seed freely. The seedlings seldom produce flowers like the parent strain, so that it is customary to propagate by root division. However, some of the finest varieties have originated from chance seedlings, and the results are always pleasing. The colors range from white to deep pink and the blooms are often quite double. Our stock consists of mature plants at least two years old. \$1 each, or 3 for \$2.50.

VICTORIA REGIA CRUZIANA (*Trickeri*)

This remarkable plant has been well named the Royal Waterlily. Under favorable conditions the leaves sometimes attain a diameter of 6 feet, and with their turned-up rim give the appearance of huge floating pie-pans. The richly fragrant flowers, which may reach a diameter of 15 inches, open white the first night and pink or red the second. In this latitude, blooms seldom mature during the short summer but the foliage is the chief feature. A southern location offers ideal conditions, though a conservatory pool 6 feet in diameter will permit the growth of leaves some 2 feet across and a series of blooms the year around. \$10 each.

SEEDS OF WATERLILIES AND NELUMBIUMS

Seeds of Tender Nymphæas should be sown in spring in pots or pans of good soil, covering with about one-fourth of an inch of sand. The soil should be soaked thoroughly, then the container submerged and covered with about 2 inches of water, at a temperature of about 70 degrees. When the seedlings have made two leaves, they should be repotted. We offer the following varieties of Waterlily Seed:

Nymphæa zanzibariensis. Seedlings of this variety produce various shades of pink, pale blue, and purple flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.

Mixed seeds of Tropical Nymphæas. Pkt. 25 cts.

Mixed seeds of Hardy Nymphæas. Pkt. 25 cts.

Nelumbium luteum. A small hole should be cut or filed in the shell of each seed. Pkt. 25 cts.

THE WATER LOTUS—NELUMBIUM

This is the Lily that was revered by the Egyptians. Designs patterned after its flowers are found upon many burial crypts and ceremonial instruments. These picture manuscripts show plainly that the Lily was held to be possessed of mysterious power, or perhaps that it was a symbol of the peace and beauty in the life to come.

If you have Nelumbiums in your garden this year, you may be able to understand the suppliant attitude of the Egyptians toward the flowers. They have an unusual beauty, that is true, but is there anything about them which savors of the supernatural, any peculiarity of form or coloring that is never found in other flowers?

Album grandiflorum. The fragrance of the flowers makes this sort particularly attractive. They are quite large and pure white. \$2.50 each; potted plants \$3.50.

FLAVESCENS. A beautiful new French variety offered for the first time in America. Large creamy white, with clear yellow center. A remarkably prolific and continuous bloomer. \$5 each; tub plants \$6 each.

Kermesinum. This is the earliest of the Nelumbiums. The blooms are a delicate rose-pink. \$2 each; potted plants \$3.

Luteum. This variety, native to some of the states in the South and West, is commonly known as the Water Chinquapin or American Lotus. The flowers are rich yellow; the plant seems entirely at home in the East. \$2 each; potted plants \$3.

Pekinensis rubrum plenum. Splendid, brilliant rosy carmine blooms, frequently 10 to 12 inches across. The flowers are quite double and similar in appearance to huge peonies. Very few of the varieties in this catalogue are capable of attaining this great size, and none surpass this bloom in beauty. \$5 each; potted plants \$6.

Shiroman. The largest Nelumbium. Flowers snow-white and decidedly double. Plants require little attention and are vigorous growers. \$5 each; potted plants \$6.

Speciosum. The Sacred Lotus of the Nile. It grows well under almost all conditions. Flowers and leaves stand well above the water. Large, fragrant, rosy pink blooms. Hardy in latitude of Cleveland and northern Ohio. \$2 each; potted plants \$3.

POTTED NELUMBIUMS

The rapid growth of the Lotus makes it impossible to furnish dormant tubers later than the middle of June. After this time we ship only potted plants, and, in fact, recommend them as particularly desirable at any time. The "growing point" of the tuber is frequently injured in handling and no growth results, while in the potted plant, growth has already started and the tuber is well protected.



Broad, thick petals, and an odd center feature Nelumbium blooms

Other Plants Needed in an Aquatic Garden

FLOATING PLANTS

These plants thrive when merely resting on the surface of the water but give the best results when the roots trail in rich soil.

Azolla caroliniana. Small, crinkly, floating leaves of dark green or red. Bunch, 25 cts.

Duck Weed (*Lemna minor*). Appears as a series of green polka dots on the surface. The small roots are much appreciated by goldfish. Bunch, 25 cts.

Salvinia braziliensis. Dainty leaves of soft green, covered with a velvety nap of tiny hairs. The growth forms an attractive chain of these leaves which are about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. Popular as an aquarium plant. Bunch, 25 cts.

Water Fern (*Ceratopteris thalictroides*). Though an aquatic species of the fern family, the leaves greatly resemble garden lettuce. Numerous small plants spring from the edges of the leaves, gradually building up a floating mass of some size. The new plants may be detached and grow to some 6 inches in diameter before starting to propagate. 50 cts. for 3.

Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes major*). Shiny dark green leaves, the stems of which are expanded into pseudobulbs, which serve as air-chambers. The orchid-like flowers of lavender form a spike like that of the true hyacinth. Propagation is by means of runners at the surface, and the growth is so rapid that navigation is hindered in streams in the southern states where they grow profusely. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the plant is destroyed by frost. The long, bushy roots are excellent for receiving the spawn of goldfish. 50 cts. for 3; extra-large plants, \$1 for 3.

Waterlettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*). A rosette of fluted, blue-green, velvety leaves. Grows best in a shady pool. 35 cts. each.

Waterchestnut (*Trapa natans*). A hardy annual resembling the water fern in form but with mottled leaves and small white flowers. The large seeds are spiked and armored for protection while wintering at the bottom of the pond. 35 cts. each.

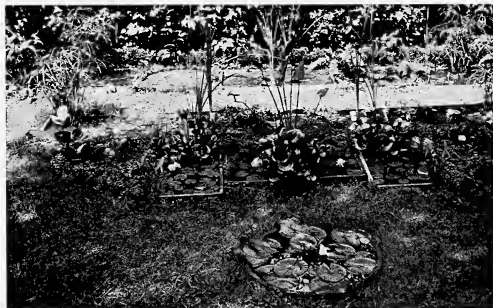
MARSH or BOG PLANTS

These grow along the edges of natural ponds, or may be set in pots with the surface of the soil above rather than below the water-level.

Calla (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*). Flowers perpetually but must be brought inside in the winter. \$1 each.

Golden Calla (*Z. elliotiana*). The most desirable of the yellow Calla Lilies. Its flowers are as large as the well-known white variety, but are a lustrous golden yellow. The foliage is dark green with translucent spots of creamy white, and adds much to the beauty of the bloom. \$1.50 each.

Crinum americanum. A native of Florida, bearing very fragrant white flowers on leafy stems some 5 feet tall. 50 cts. each.



Cyperus in variety are well adapted to shallow pools. See page 12

MARSH OR BOG PLANTS, continued

Japanese Water Taro (*Colocasia multiflora*). A very ornamental plant resembling the caladium or "Elephant Ear." Bright green leaves with purple veins, standing several feet high on purple stems. 75 cts. ea.

Papyrus, or Egyptian Paper Plant (*Cyperus papyrus*). The stalks are triangular and attain a height of 5 to 8 feet. At the top is a tuft of long thread-like leaves which gives the plant a most novel appearance. Shallow water and rich soil spell the best combination for this plant, but it also does well in ground kept slightly moist. 50 cts. each.

Hardy Rush (*Scirpus lacustris*). Slender green spikes; most valuable for naturalizing. Plant in shallow water or damp soil. 25 cts. each.

Spiral Palm. A Brazilian oddity something like the Umbrella Palm. Greenish white flowers produced in umbels. 25 cts. each.

Thalia dealbata. A handsome canna-like aquatic standing 3 feet high. Purple blooms from June to September. \$1 each.

Umbrella Sedge (*Cyperus alternifolius*). Grows well either in small ponds or moist ground. 35 cts. each.

Variegated Umbrella Sedge (*C. alternifolius variegatus*). A variety of the above with leaves variegated with white. \$1 each.

Dwarf Umbrella Sedge (*C. gracilis*). This is the dwarf form; excellent for aquariums and tubs. 75 cts. for 3.

PLANTS FOR SHALLOW WATER—4 to 12 inches deep

Variegated Sweet Flag (*A. japonicus variegatus*). An excellent plant, with variegated leaves. 50 cts. for 2, \$2.50 per doz.

Acorus gramineus variegatus. Something like the above, but smaller. Can be grown as a pot plant. 50 cts. for 2.

Arrowhead (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*). This plant, with its arrow-shaped leaves and white flowers, makes an excellent border variety. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Wild Calla (*Calla palustris*). This is like a calla lily, but much smaller in size. A desirable plant for shallow water. 25 cts. each.

Purple Water Hyacinth (*Eichbornia azurea*). A creeping plant without the floating bulbs of the ordinary Water Hyacinth but with more handsome blooms. 50 cts. each.

Cat-tail (*Typha latifolia*). One of the favorite native swamp plants. \$1 per doz.

Floating Heart (*Nymphoides peltatum*). This plant has leaves like the nymphæas and produces brilliant yellow flowers quite freely. It is hardy and will go well with almost any combination. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris*). Small blue flowers with golden centers; dark green foliage. Very attractive along a stream and will grow equally well in water or on the border. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Limncharis flava. Straw-colored flowers with a strong, erect growth feature this plant which usually stands 1 to 2 feet above the surface. The leaves are velvety green. 50 cts. each.

Lizard's Tail (*Saururus cernuus*). A border plant with heart-shaped leaves standing about 2 feet high. The fragrant flowers are borne on a gracefully curving spike. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Parrot-feather (*Myriophyllum proserpinacoides*). Quite successful planted in a tub or water-tight hanging-basket. The growth soon goes over the edges in the forms of long trailing stems. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Pickereel Weed (*Pontederia cordata*). The blue flowers of this plant have made many friends, particularly as they are produced freely. The total growth is about 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Pepperwort (*Marsilia drummondii*). A rapid-growing plant resembling a four-leaved clover. 35 cts. each.

Water Shield (*Brasenia Schreberi*). Floating, oval leaves, borne on stems covered with a transparent jelly. The flowers are purplish red and about 1 inch across. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Water Poppy (*Hydrocleis nymphoides*). The leaves float upon the surface of the water. Flowers are large and yellow, similar to the poppy. It is in flower almost continuously. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Water Snowflake (*Nymphoides indicum*). Like a lily in general characteristics, with quantities of fringed white blooms. 50 cts. each.

Wild Rice (*Zizania aquatica*). The importance of Wild Rice as a food for water-fowls cannot be over-emphasized. It is easily grown in shallow water and is decidedly ornamental, as it shoots up rapidly and makes a growth of 5 to 10 feet. Panicles of bloom make it additionally delightful. Should be planted in every pond. \$1 per doz.

Oxygenating Plants for Aquariums and Pools

In connection with our hatcheries for tropical fish and fancy goldfish, we have made a special study of plants for oxygenating the water in balanced aquariums. An inch or two of sand is all that is required for growth, as nourishment is supplied by animal life. There is also an exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide, just as there is between plants and animals in the atmosphere. Some of our aquaria are in perfect condition after two years without a change of water.

We invite you to consult us regarding the care of your aquarium.

The plants listed here are equally suitable for pools or ponds, where they serve the life processes of the fish in all stages of development.

Azolla caroliniana. A good surface plant, with roots for the fish to nibble. Leaves dark green or red, resembling small cedar twigs. (See page 11.) 25 cts. a portion.

Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*). Has brilliant, glossy green leaves of peculiar fern-like beauty. They are shaped like miniature fans and extremely regular in form. The stems may be green or red, depending upon the conditions of growth. This plant serves to vary the diet of goldfish confined in small bowls and fed on wafer food. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Anacharis (*Elodea canadensis gigantea*). Grows rapidly under water with attractive dark green leaves on stems of lighter shade. One of the best oxygenators. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Duck Weed (*Lemna minor*). See page 11. 25 cts. a portion.

Ludwigia Mullettii. The leaves of this plant are quite unusual; they are green above and pink on the lower side. Looks well when planted in combination with green-leaved plants on this page. The small ovate leaves with their peculiar coloring do much to make any aquarium attractive. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Canada Parrot-feather (*Myriophyllum verticillatum*). Fine, needle-like, green leaves in bushy formation, giving the appearance of plumes. A favorite for spawning purposes. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Micranthemum orbiculatum. A semi-floating plant that grows in a loose mass near the surface and sends up new shoots with small round leaves. Good cover for young fish. 25 cts. a portion.

Crystal Wort (*Riccia fluitans*). A dense growth just beneath the surface, apparently consisting of stems arranged in geometric figures.

One of the best plants for protecting young tropical fish, and particularly appreciated by the bubble nest-builders. 25 cts. a portion.

Giant Arrow-head (*Sagittaria sinensis*). Dark green leaves, broad and strong. Grows freely and is considered one of the most valuable aquatic plants. \$1 per doz.

Awl-leaved Arrow-head (*Sagittaria subulata*). A dwarf variety, growing about 3 inches high. A good oxygenator that does not obstruct the view of the fish. 50 cts. per doz.

Salvinia braziliensis. The roots offer some protection to young fish, but the plant is used chiefly for its appearance. For description, see page 11. 25 cts. a portion.

Wild Celery (*Vallisneria spiralis*). Italian type. Propagates rapidly by means of runners and with its long ribbon-like leaves furnishes a fine background. It is one of the most reliable aquarium plants and a very satisfactory oxygenator. 50 cts. per doz.

Water Fern. See page 11. A distinct addition to the aquarium and of value as protection for young fish. 50 cts. for 3.

Water Hyacinth. See page 11. 50 cts. for 3.

Selection of Aquarium Plants

In order that you may readily become familiar with the advantages of the balanced aquarium we offer a collection of seven varieties, including Anacharis, Cabomba, Ludwigia, Myriophyllum, Sagittaria, Salvinia, and Vallisneria, in quantity sufficient to balance a 10-gallon aquarium, \$1.10, postpaid.

Ornamental Fishes

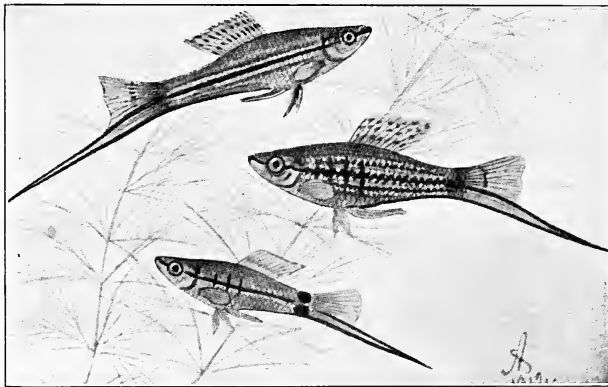
Our Waterlily ponds and pools, numbering over a hundred, offer unusual facilities for the breeding of many varieties of Goldfish and Tropical Fish. The interest in aquarium Fish is growing rapidly in this country and is widespread in Holland, England, Germany, China, and Japan. The few varieties described below are chosen for their general attractiveness in the garden pool or in the conservatory. Many other kinds are kept in stock. The color plates of fancy Goldfish in the October, 1924, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*, show the beautiful and odd types that have been developed by selective breeding. "Goldfish Varieties and Tropical Aquarium Fishes," by Innes, describes in an interesting manner the care of all sorts of fish, and gives detailed direction for the breeding of the toy Tropical Fish in small aquaria. We supply this book of 250 pages, with 185 illustrations, for \$4 postpaid.

We shall be pleased to receive correspondence relating to any phase of fish culture.

A charge of 50 cts. for the shipping can be made on small orders. When large cans are used, they are returnable by prepaid express at a cost of 20 cts.

Giant Goldfish. We have developed for the lily-pool hardy Goldfish 10 to 14 inches long. These large Fish lend a distinctive color-note to the pool and are excellent for spawning. By the end of the summer there are usually a number of baby Fish, just turning gold, in the pool. Shipped safely in large containers to any part of the country. Selected breeders, \$5 a pair.

Comet Tail Goldfish. A variety with unusually long tails, very active and graceful as they dart about in the sunlight. A distinct addition to the aquarium. \$1.50 to \$6 a pair.



Mexican Swordtails. Helleri (upper) and two variants, typical male of *Xiphophorus*
Courtesy of Aquatic Life

Japanese Fringe Tails. Extra-large, double-tailed Goldfish in golden red, pearl, and black. 5 to 8-inch size, \$10 a pair.

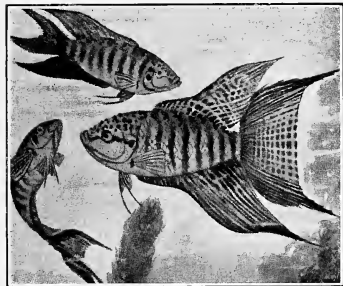
Veiltails. The highest development of the Goldfish, with transparent scales and the colors of the rainbow. The tails and fins are all double, and very long and flowing, as the name indicates. **Moors.** Velvety black, with telescope eyes. \$15 to \$25 each. **Calico-Telescopes.** Blue, red, black, and white markings. \$10 to \$25 each. **Calico Japs.** Without the telescope eyes, but with longer and more graceful fins. \$10 to \$20 each.

Shubunkins. Transparent scaled Goldfish, 4 to 5 inches long, with normal fins, but with calico markings in blue, red, gold, black, and white. \$1.50 each.

Paradise Fish (*Makropodus viridi auratus*). A tropical fish that will stand temperatures as low as 40° Fahr. They are 3 to 4 inches long and very brilliantly colored, with vertical bars of all shades. Breed readily in the aquarium or pool by building a nest of bubbles at the surface. An active enemy of small insect pests such as mosquito larvæ. \$3 a pair.

Mexican Swordtails (*Xiphophorus helleri*). One of the few Fish that bear live young instead of spawning. The little fellows are about a quarter of an inch long and are born in lots of fifty or more about every six weeks, the year around. The adults are about 3 inches long, with a red stripe the length of the body. The male is further distinguished by the long, sword-like development of his tail, brilliant green in color. An ideal aquarium fish that may be kept in small outside pools in warm weather. \$3 a pair.

Gambusia holbrooki. Also a live-bearing Fish, very prolific and hardy above 35° Fahr. Much used in the Canal Zone and southern cantonments to eradicate the mosquito larvæ. Female, plain gray and about 2 inches long. Male, smaller and mottled with jet-black. \$1.50 a pair.



Paradise Fish

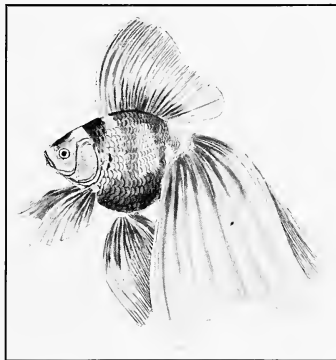
Courtesy of Aquatic Life

Blue Moons (*Platypecilus pulchra*). A small, but very handsome live-bearing Fish, both sexes glistening blue, with darker vertical lines. Male has red dorsal fin. A peaceable and interesting aquarium Fish. \$2 a pair.

Barbus conchonius. A small, active fish with large iridescent silvery scales, dark green dorsal stripe, black fin-tips, and an evanescent rosy flush, making an unsurpassed color attraction. \$2.50 a pair.

Japanese Snails. Large, hardy, live-bearing Snails. Good scavengers that do not harm the plants. 50c. a pair, \$2 per doz.

African Snails. Medium-sized Snails with mottled shells. Hardy and prolific egg-layers. Active scavengers and fond of the green scum, or algæ, that forms in strong sunlight.



Veiltail Goldfish

Illustration from "Goldfish Varieties and Tropical Aquarium Fishes." Innes & Sons, Philadelphia

A Waterlily pond makes a fine breeding-place for mosquitoes, so fine, in fact, that they all go there—but with a few fish to eat the wrigglers, the second crop is all destroyed and as a result the whole neighborhood is relieved of the pests.

Hardy Perennials and Shrubs

We cannot recommend too highly these old-fashioned garden plants that grow up and bloom year after year, and, if well chosen, offer something new each week of the season. They should not be transplanted while in bloom but are shipped in the spring, or preferably in the fall, when the roots are becoming dormant. We shall be pleased to furnish advice on selection or instructions on care of the perennial garden.

We offer the following collections made up of our own selection of varieties we know will please you, not standard collections by any means, but chosen according to the season for planting.

12 varieties (our selection) \$2.75

25 varieties (our selection) \$5.00

50 varieties (our selection) \$9.00

ACHILLEA millefolium roseum. Dense heads of pink flowers borne all summer; plants 1½ feet high, with finely cut, deep green foliage. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Ptarmica, The Pearl. A profuse bearer, all summer, of very double white flowers in loose clusters, on long stiff stems. 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

tomentosa. Bright yellow flowers in flat heads in June. A woolly, carpet-like plant adapted to rockeries. 1 foot. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ACONITUM fisheri. Large, pale blue flowers in many-flowered panicles. September, October. 2 feet. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum. Gold Tuft. A highly desirable rockery plant with compact clusters of yellow flowers in May. 1 foot. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore. Rich gentian-blue flowers in large, pyramidal spikes, in May or June. Wants sunny situation. 3 to 5 feet. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

ANTHEMIS Kelwayi. Large, daisy-like, deep golden yellow flowers, borne continuously from July till frost. Bushy, compact plants, with finely tinted foliage. 15 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

AQUILEGIA, Long-spurred. A select strain of large, brilliant-hued, long-spurred flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

Mixed. Large flowers of various colors—pink, lavender, blue, white, cream, red, etc.—on long stems. 2 feet. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

ARABIS alpina. Rock Cress. White flowers in spikes, a few inches high, borne in the early spring. Give sunny situation. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ARTEMISIA lactiflora. Mugwort. Graceful, pyramidal spikes of creamy white, hawthorn-scented, spirea-like flowers in August and September; dark green foliage. 3½ to 4½ feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Stelleriana. Deeply cut, silvery white foliage; much used in borders and carpet bedding. 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ASTER, Feltham Blue. Attractive, aniline-blue flowers, borne abundantly, in large clusters. 2½ feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

St. Egwin. Pure pink flowers in large clusters; plants bushy, densely branched. 3 feet. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society of England. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

White Queen. An abundance of white flowers 1 inch across. 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

BOLTONIA asteroides. Stems 2 to 8 feet high, branching near the top and bearing many white aster-like flowers. August, September. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

latisquama. Pink, aster-like flowers, larger and more handsome than above species. August and September. 4 to 8 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CAMPANULA carpatica. Compact tufts 8 to 18 inches high, bearing many single, star-shaped, blue or white flowers, 1½ inches across, on wiry stems. June to October. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Medium. Cup and Saucer. Large, double blue, white, and rose, bell-shaped flowers in June and July. 2½ to 3½ feet high. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

pyramidalis. Chimney Bellflower. Most conspicuous Campanula. Tall spikes of large, bell-like, porcelain-blue flowers in August. 4 to 6 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HARDY PERENNIALS AND SHRUBS, continued

CENTAUREA macrocephala. Yellow, thistle-like flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, in July and August. Plants 3 feet high, with light green, long, narrow, irregularly notched leaves. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum, King Edward VII. Shasta Daisy. Large, cup-shaped, pure white flowers, on strong stems. June to September. 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Normandie. Beautiful, delicate pink, early variety; blooms before the heavy frosts set in.

Yellow Pompon
Beldon's White
Boston. Bronze

Glory of Seven Oaks. Yellow.
Indian
Old-fashioned Red

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. Low-growing, 6-inch rockery plants, with silvery foliage and white flowers in June. Excellent for carpeting dry, sunny spots. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides (*Larpenia plumbago*). A dwarf plant, of spreading habit, covered with deep blue flowers from June to frost. Fine bedder. 6 to 12 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora. Showy yellow flowers, excellent for cutting. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

COTONEASTER horizontalis. A hardy, spreading variety with a compact growth of evergreen leaves and orange-red berries that remain on the plant all winter. Most useful for rockeries or low borders. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

DELPHINIUM Belladonna. Clear turquoise-blue flowers with white eye, produced from June till frost. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

English Hybrids. An extremely fine strain of mixed hybrids from the best named varieties. Plants strong, with 2-foot spikes. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

formosum. An old favorite. Dark blue flowers with white eye on strong plants. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

DIANTHUS barbatus. Sweet William. Single or double. An old garden favorite with large, flat clusters of highly colored flowers. Excellent for bedding. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

deltoides. Maiden Pink. Deep red flowers with crimson eye, borne by a creeping plant that sends up numerous 6 to 10-inch stems. Excellent rockery plant. 50 cts. each.

Heddewigii. Heddewig Pink. Single and double flowers varying in color from delicate rose to deep velvety crimson. Fine cut-flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. Double; velvety red. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Mixed Colors, White, Pink, and Red. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

DICENTRA spectabilis. Bleeding-Heart. Long spikes of attractive, heart-shaped, pink flowers. Plants thrive anywhere in the border, including shaded places. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

DICTAMNUS. Gas Plant. An interesting and attractive plant. Has 6-inch spikes of fragrant, white or rosy purple flowers, that give off, on warm, sultry evenings, a fragrant oil which is readily ignited by holding a lighted match against the stem directly under the flower-spike. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Dianthus barbatus

HARDY PERENNIALS AND SHRUBS, continued

DIGITALIS purpurea gloxiniaeflora. Foxglove. White, purple, rose, and mixed flowers in long spikes on plants 4 to 6 feet high. A most satisfactory border plant. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ECHINACEA purpurea. Peculiar, reddish purple flowers, 4 inches across, with very large brown cones; blooms from July till September. 3 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GAILLARDIA cristata. Perennial Gaillardia. An abundance of gorgeous, crimson, orange and vermilion daisy-like 2-inch flowers with brown centers. June to frost. 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GERANIUM ibericum. Crane's-bill. Violet flowers 1 inch across in loose clusters on long stems, with few leaves. 1 to 1½ feet. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

GEUM coccineum, Mrs. Bradshaw. Double, brilliant scarlet flowers, 2 inches across, on long slender stems, with few leaves. 1 to 1½ feet. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

GYSOPHILA paniculata. Baby's Breath. A slender, much-branched spike with a myriad of small, white flowers; possesses a grace and charm not found in any other perennial. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HELENIUM, Riverton Beauty. Large, rich lemon-yellow flowers with purplish black cone center; August and September. 4 feet. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

autumnale rubrum. Sneezeweed. Deep red flowers, on long stems. Robust grower; blooming in August and September. 3 to 4 feet. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

HEMEROCALLIS flava. Lemon Daylily. Fragrant, deep lemon-yellow flowers on 1 to 2-foot stems; leaves narrow, 1½ to 2 feet long. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

fulva. Tawny Daylily. Orange-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers with darker shadings; not fragrant. June, July. 1½ to 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Thunbergi. Rich yellow flowers late in July. 4 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. Coral Bells. Dwarf, bushy plants bearing graceful spikes of bloom during July and August. Rockery or border plants. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HIBISCUS. Mallow Marvels. Large, showy flowers in crimson, white and pink. In bloom all summer. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HOLLYHOCKS. Stately, majestic plants 6 to 8 feet high, bearing immense, double flowers of salmon, rose, white, pink, maroon, and crimson. We have an unusually good strain. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

HOSTA variegata. Daylily. Broad, massive, dark green foliage with white margins, surmounted in midsummer by foot-long spikes of pale violet flowers; thrives in sun or shade. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

HYPERICUM moserianum. Continuous large blooms of rich golden yellow on long, slender leafy stems. Excellent for borders. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

IBERIS sempervirens. Candytuft. Dwarf plants, with evergreen foliage, which is almost hidden by the abundance of white flowers in early spring. 8 to 10 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

KNIPHOFIA Pfitzeri. Bonfire Torchlily. Rich orange-colored spikes of flowers, borne abundantly from August to October, make this an unusually desirable plant for massing. 2 to 3 feet. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

LIATRIS pycnostachya. Cat-tail Gay Feather. Densely crowded, 15 to 18-inch spikes of rosy purple flowers in July and August; succeeds anywhere, 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

LIMONIUM latifolia. Bigleaf Sea-lavender. Tufts of leathery leaves, producing an immense head of thin, wiry stems, covered with minute purplish blue flowers. 1½ feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

LINUM perenne. Flax. Slender plants bearing pretty, light blue flowers all summer. Fine for rockeries or borders. 1½ feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HARDY PERENNIALS AND SHRUBS, continued

IRIS GERMANICA

The type for relatively dry soil. Roots may be transplanted in spring but are preferably moved in August or September. The following varieties are typical of the color range and are selected from our large stock list for their satisfactory qualities.

	Each	Doz.
8.5 Black Prince. Rich claret, flushed with purple.....	\$0 50	\$5 00
7.4 Queen of May (<i>Brooksiana</i>). Light pink.....	25	2 50
Harlequin. White, red, green, and bronze.....	50	5 00
Ruberrima (King Edward VII). Violet-red.....	50	5 00
7.9 Iris King. Standards yellow, falls brown.....	50	5 00
8.2 Lohengrin. Deep violet-chrome.....	50	5 00
8.4 Monsignor. Violet and crimson.....	1 00	10 00
6.8 Mrs. Horace Darwin. Pure white.....	25	2 50
8.1 Parc de Neuilly. Rich, dark purple.....	50	5 00
7.2 Princess Victoria Louise. Yellow and plum.....	50	5 00
7.6 Sherwin-Wright. Yellow.....	50	5 00
7.2 Wyomissing. Cream and rose.....	50	5 00

One each of the above 12 select varieties, \$3.50
Miscellaneous named Irises (our selection) \$2.50 per doz.



Border of German Iris

IRIS, DWARF BEARDED

	Each	Doz.
Excelsa. Deep yellow with orange beard.....	\$0 25	\$2 50
7.4 Schneekuppe. Large white blooms.....	25	2 50

IRIS SIBIRICA

orientalis, Snow Queen. Tall with ivory-white flowers	25	2 50
orientalis superba. Violet-blue.....	25	2 50

JAPANESE IRIS (*Iris Kaempferi*)

Tall, stately Irises of the finest type, blooming later than the German varieties and grown preferably in moist or wet ground. Ideal border plants for natural pools or swampy ground. They should not, however, be grown where water stands in winter and late spring—they delight in moisture, but not in “wet feet.” Likewise a loamy soil suits Japanese Iris better than heavy clay. From hundreds of varieties we recommend the following:

	Each	Doz.
Delice. Delicate lavender, shaded lavender-pink; yellow blotch at base of petals.....	\$0 50	\$5 00
Gold Bound. Large white blooms, yellow center; six petals.....	35	3 50
Hana-aoi. Steel-blue, with lilac shading.....	35	3 50
Hana-Gosho. Dark claret; three petals.....	35	3 50
Idzumigawa. Double; gray, shaded with violet.....	35	3 50
Kuma-Funjin. White, with lilac border; six petals.....	1 00	10 00
Purple and Gold. Deep purple, with gold centers.....	35	3 50
Renjo-no-Tama. Frilled petals; double; white with lavender border.....	1 00	10 00
Royal. Mahogany-red.....	50	5 00
Tora-odori. White, flushed with violet.....	35	3 50
Yomo-no-umi. Blue, with yellow blotches.....	35	3 50
Yomo-zakura. Lavender, with purple veins.....	35	3 50

One each of the above 12 varieties, \$4

Seedlings of Japanese Iris in Blue, Purple, and White, \$3 per doz.

HARDY PERENNIALS AND SHRUBS, continued

LILIUM · LILY

Ideal for herbaceous borders and shaded places.

candidum. Madonna Lily. Old-fashioned white garden Lily	Each	Doz.
	\$0 35	\$3 50
davuricum. Scarlet, dotted black	35	3 50
giganteum. White	35	3 50
henryi. Bright orange-yellow	75	7 50
regale. Ivory, tinted with pink and yellow	1 00	10 00
tigrinum flore-pleno. Double Tiger Lily. Orange-red, spotted with black	35	3 50

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Large spikes of clear blue, pea-like flowers in May and June. Must be watered in dry weather. 2 to 4 feet. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

LYCHNIS chalcidonica. One of the best "old-fashioned flowers." Brilliant scarlet, 2 inches across, in June and July. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MONARDA didyma. Beebalm. Flower-heads 2 inches across of brilliant scarlet; plants vigorous, 2 to 3 feet high, with fragrant foliage, July and August. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

MYOSOTIS alpestris. A dwarf Forget-me-not with dense spikes of yellow-eyed, blue flowers; fragrant in the evening. 3 to 8 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

palustris. A Forget-me-not that thrives in marshy ground and especially along a stream. The seeds are carried forward by the current and in a short time the banks are a mass of blue flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PAPAVR orientale. Oriental Poppy. A fine strain of hybrid forms, the flowers varying from white to crimson-maroon, 6 inches or more across. 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PENTSTEMON torreyi. Spikes of brilliant scarlet, 3 to 4 feet high. June to August. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

PHLOX. One of the most important perennial plants. The plants thrive in any soil or situation and bloom over a long season, requiring but little attention from year to year.

Phlox Albion. Pure white, with faint red eye.

Amœna. Rich pink. Rockery cover. 4 inches.

Baron von Dedem. Intense scarlet-red. 35 cts. each.

Bridesmaid. Pure white, with bold crimson eye.

Brilliant. Brilliant scarlet; trusses appear to be on fire. 35 cts. each.

Champs Elysees. Bright rosy magenta. Very attractive.

Independence. Pure white.

Miss Lingard. Very fine, large heads of white flowers.

Mrs. Ingalls. Soft shell-pink; a strong grower.

Mrs. Jenkins. The best all-round early white. 2 feet.

Paul Martin. Rose, with red-violet center.

Peach Blossom. Beautiful, peach-blossom pink.

P. E. Lansden. Salmon-pink.

Rijnstroom. A beautiful carmine-rose flower of large size.

Subulata (Moss or Mountain Pink). An early type with moss-like leaves, later covered with pink or white blooms. Useful for rockeries, borders, or ground-cover.

Good field clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., unless otherwise noted.
Not less than 6 of one kind at dozen rates



A border of Phlox

HARDY PERENNIALS AND SHRUBS, continued

PEONIES

Unrivalled for massed or group plantings. The varieties selected for this page are representative of the hundreds of fragrant and gorgeous hybrids of this desirable garden plant.

	Each
8.5 Adolphe Rousseau. Velvety-red. Midseason.....	\$2 00
7.6 Edulis Superba. Mauve-pink. Very early.....	75
8.3 Eugenie Verdier. Hydrangea-pink. Early.....	1 50
9.3 Festiva Maxima. White. Early.....	75
Fragrans. Red. Very late.....	75
7.3 Golden Harvest. Creamy pink. Midseason.....	75
8.8 Grandiflora. Shell-pink. Very late.....	2 00
8.2 Grover Cleveland. Dark crimson. Late.....	2 00
8.7 James Kelway. White, flushed with pink. Midseason.....	1 50
7.6 Mme. Crousse. White. Midseason.....	75
Nigricans. Dark crimson. Midseason.....	1 00
Officinalis Rubra Plena. Old-fashioned red. Early.....	1 00

One each of the 12 varieties, superb collection, \$10

Mixed Peonies, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. False Dragonhead. Dense foliage 4 to 6 feet high, bearing spikes of soft pink flowers like a giant heather. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

POLEMONIUM caeruleum. Greek Valerian. Large clusters of bright blue flowers, 1½ inches across, with golden anthers. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

RUDBECKIA, Golden Glow. A showy, double, yellow-flowered plant thriving under most adverse conditions. 6 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

maxima. Immense, daisy-like flowers, 5 to 6 inches across, with 2-inch greenish yellow cone; glaucous green foliage. 4 to 9 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

speciosa. Large, deep orange-yellow flowers with dark purple cone, on long wiry stems; blooms all summer. 3 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

SALVIA azurea. Sky-blue flowers in slender spikes, in great profusion, during August and September. 3 feet. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

SEDUM spectabile. An erect variety with broad, light green leaves and large heads of rose-colored flowers late in the fall. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

spectabile, Brilliant. A form of the preceding with flowers of bright amaranth-red. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

STOKESIA cyanea. Cornflower Aster. Handsome, lavender-blue or white flowers, 4 to 5 inches across. 1½ feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

TUNICA saxifraga. A tufted, spreading, wiry plant with numerous small, rosy white, lilac, or pale purple flowers. 6 to 10 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

VERONICA spicata. Speedwell. Long spikes of clear blue flowers, with purple stamens. July and August. 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

longifolia subsessilis. Bright blue flowers on long spikes. Late summer and fall. 2 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

incana. Bright silvery foliage with amethyst-blue flowers in July and August. 1 foot. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

VINCA minor. Periwinkle. A trailing evergreen plant with blue flowers; thrives in shaded places. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

VIOLA cornuta. Tufted Pansy. Like a small pansy, fragrant, blue, reddish purple, yellow or white flowers from early spring till late fall; prefers partial shade. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

YUCCA filamentosa. Tufts of broad, sword-like 18-inch foliage, producing a large panicle of creamy white flowers in June. 4 to 5 feet. 30 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

Plants with bright colored flowers are peculiarly adapted to the margin of a Lily pool. The clear water makes a perfect outdoor mirror, reflecting the form and color of the blooms in a most charming fashion. Aquilegias, campanulas, delphiniums, monardas, foxgloves, tritomas, phlox in variety, lemon lilies, hollyhocks—in fact most perennials can be used for the border

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These plants are used chiefly in large beds, or for margining ponds and lakes, although they are often used with small shrubs in wide borders. Those with plumes are often cut late in the fall and used for winter decoration indoors. If left uncut, they retain their form all winter and thus have a decorative value that is hardly surpassed by evergreens.

ARUNDO Donax. One of the tall-growing reeds, a native of Europe and Asia, often reaching a height of 15 feet. The leaves are long and broad, bright green. The plants are topped by reddish brown plumes, which turn to silvery-gray at maturity. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Donax variegata. Not quite so tall as the preceding variety, and in extremely cold climates must be protected in winter; the leaves are striped green and white. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

ELYMUS glaucus. Blue Lyme Grass. A beautiful, hardy ornamental grass having narrow, glaucous silvery foliage; very desirable for the borders or edges of beds of taller grasses or plants. 2 feet. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

MISCANTHUS gracillimus univittatus. Maiden Grass. A plant growing from 6 to 7 feet tall with long, narrow foliage, bright green in color with a silvery midrib. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

japonicus variegatus. Striped Eulalia. An ornamental plant whose green leaves are striped with white and stems marked with pink or yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

japonicus zebrinus. Golden Zebra Grass. A peculiarity of this plant is that the yellow markings run across the leaf rather than lengthwise; plants will grow from 6 to 7 feet tall. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

PHALARIS arundinacea variegata. Variegated Ribbon Grass, or Gardener's Garter. Large variegated foliage used for bordering large beds, as it makes a dense growth and is quite ornamental. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HARDY BAMBOOS

Bamboos are fascinating, producing a nearer approach to a tropical effect than any other class of plants hardy in the North. Those we recommend are hardy as far north as New York City, for although we associate them with tropical jungles, still a few species thrive here and even farther north if given some protection.

Bamboos prefer deep, rich, moist, but well-drained, loam in a warm, slightly shaded nook and protection from cold winter winds. They are particularly happy in the banks of pools or edge of streams.

ARUNDINARIA fortunei variegata. An 18-inch dwarf Bamboo with green and white leaves. 75 cts. each.

BAMBUSA palmata. Broad, green leaves on canes 2 to 3 feet high. The best of the Bamboos. \$1 each.

PHYLLOSTACHYS bambusoides aurea. Small, light green, close-jointed canes. \$1 each.

ROSES

A few of the best of the hardy varieties.

	Each	Doz.
Anna de Diesbach. Hybrid Perpetual. Carmine-rose.	\$0 85	\$8 50
Baby Rambler. Dwarf Crimson Rambler.	85	8 50
Blanche Moreau. Moss Rose. Pure white.	1 00	10 00
Climbing American Beauty. Beautiful pink Rambler.	1 00	10 00
Clio. Hybrid Perpetual. Pink.	85	8 50
Frau Karl Druschki. White Hybrid Perpetual.	75	7 50
Gen. Jacqueminot. Hybrid Perpetual. Free-blooming; red.	75	7 50
Gruss an Teplitz. Hybrid Tea. Red.	75	7 50
Los Angeles. Hybrid Tea. Pink.	1 25	12 00
Magna Charta. Hybrid Perpetual. Pink.	85	8 50
Paul Neyron. Hybrid Perpetual. Pink.	75	7 50
Ulrich Brunner. Hybrid Perpetual. Cherry-red.	85	8 50

One each of the above 12 varieties, \$9
Six of any color or mixed (our selection) \$4

Attractive Plants for the Home and Garden

BEGONIA rex. Large, highly colored, and exquisitely marked leaves. Excellent house plants. From 4-inch pots, 75 cts. each, \$2 for 3.

ZANTEDESCHIA elliottiana. A golden yellow Calla with dark green leaves flecked with translucent spots. From 5-inch pots, \$1.25.

CALADIUM bicolor. Fancy-leaved Caladium. Most gorgeous and fascinating elephant-ear-like plants, 15 to 18 inches high, the leaf-blades a foot long with marvelous markings and splashes in red, green, and white. Thrives in a moist shady location. \$1 each, \$2.50 for 3 varieties.

CANNAS

The finest varieties of this effective bedding and border plant.

Distinction. Large; reddish yellow, yellow border. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Edward W. Bok. Rose, edged with cream. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Eureka. White. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Golden Eagle. Clear golden yellow. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

King Humbert. Orange-scarlet; bronze foliage. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Meteor. Blood-red. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Mohawk. Brilliant poppy-red; bronze foliage. \$2 each.

Mrs. A. F. Conard. Salmon-pink. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Statue of Liberty. Immense red flowers; bronze foliage. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

The Gem. Cream, with red dots. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Varouna. Orange flowers; bronze foliage. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Yellow King Humbert. Yellow, flecked with red. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

One each of the 12 varieties, \$5

Mixed or separate colors (our selection), \$2.50 per doz.

COLEUS. A brilliantly marked foliage plant for porch-boxes or borders. From 3-inch pots, 50 cts. for 3 varieties.

CORDYLINE indivisa (*Dracæna indivisa*). Long grass-like foliage, much used as a center plant in porch-boxes. From 4-inch pots, 50c.

CROTONS. Handsome decorative plants; richly colored glossy leaves. From 4-inch pots, \$2 each; 5-inch pots, \$3 each; 6-inch pots, \$4 each.

CYCLAMEN. A favorite winter and spring-blooming house-plant with fragrant flowers and beautiful foliage. From 4-inch pots, 75 cts. each, \$2 for 3 varieties.

DAHLIAS

Since the great improvement in Dahlias in the last few years, in which all the stiffness and formal effects have been bred out, they have become immensely popular. In our trial-grounds we have grown a great assortment in an endeavor to select those which we believe will serve best both for garden decoration and as cut-flowers. We recommend the following varieties as filling those two qualifications, and in growing them in your garden we believe that they will give you much satisfaction. Sh. Show; Cac. Cactus; Dec. Decorative.

Floradora. Cac. Red. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Galathea. Cac. Pink. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Golden Gate. Cac. Yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Grace Reid. Dec. Lavender. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Jeanne Charmet. Dec. Violet-rose. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Livoni. Sh. Pink. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Lucy Fawcett. Sh. Straw, flecked crimson. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Maude Adams. Sh. White. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Mrs. Dexter. Sh. Coral. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Red Decorator. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Purple Manitous. Dec. Purple. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Wodan. Hybrid Cac. Old-gold. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

One each of these 12 fine varieties, \$4

Mixed Dahlias (our selection), \$2.50 per doz.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera Helix*). An attractive vine for training. Rich, glossy leaves with light veining. From 4-inch pots, 50 cts. Trained on frames, in 6-inch pots, \$3.50; 8-inch pots, \$5.

ATTRACTIVE PLANTS FOR THE HOME AND GARDEN, continued

FERNS

- Boston.** The familiar and popular variety for general decorative purposes. From 4-inch pots, 60 cts.; 6-inch pots, \$1.50.
- Teddy, Jr.** A dwarf Roosevelt Fern of compact growth, with wavy edged and serrated fronds of dark green. From 4-inch pots, 75 cts.
- Maidenhair** (*Adiantum Wrightii*). A new variety with large fronds of light green. From 8-inch pots, \$3 each.
- Verona.** One of the newest and finest of the Ostrich Plume type; more erect growing than most Lace Ferns. From 4-inch pots, 75 cts.

GLADIOLI

As a summer cut-flower the Gladiolus has no superior. Make the first planting as soon as the ground can be worked, and succession plantings till July 1 to insure bloom from July till frost. We are listing here the best twelve varieties of our large collection. We suggest planting abundantly in rows in the garden for a wealth of bloom.

- Alice Tiplady.** Orange-saffron, flamed red. Largest and finest of the Primulinus hybrids. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- America.** Gorgeous; soft pale pink tinted with lavender. Unquestionably the freest bloomer. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- Chicago White.** White with lavender markings. The earliest white. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
- Dixie.** One of the very deepest and richest reds—it is almost black. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- E. J. Shaylor.** Pure, deep rose-pink blooms of great beauty on tall, strong stems; ruffled. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- Evelyn Kirtland.** Very large blooms, rosy pink at edges, shading to shell-pink in throat. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- Helen Franklin.** A ruffled white variety with violet markings on lower petals. Excellent new sort. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- Herada.** Giant clear mauve blooms that glisten with deeper throat markings in tall, straight spikes. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- Jack London.** Perfect every way. Light salmon with vermilion stripes. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

GLADIOLI, continued

- Primrose Beauty.** Very beautiful, large primrose-yellow blooms on tall, strong stems. A winner of prizes at shows. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- Princess of Orange.** Most gorgeous blooms of brilliant vermilion-red, with wide, pure white bars on lower petals. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
- Purple Glory.** Very unusual sort. Dark velvety maroon, with touches of black on petal edges. \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per doz.

Collection No. 1. One each of the above 12 varieties \$3
Collection No. 2. Gladiolus bulbs (our selection), \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100

- GERANIUMS.** Sturdy plants in 4-inch pots, ready for box planting or bedding. White, Pink, or Red, 35 cts. each; Salmon, 50 cts. each.
- GLOXINIA.** A new house-plant with mullein-like leaves and magnificent bell-shaped flowers hybridized in a variety of color combinations. Bulbs 75 cts. each, \$2 for 3 varieties.
- PALMS.** Made-up plants of the *Howea Forsteriana*. Useful decorative specimens. From 8-inch tubs, \$10 each; 12-inch tubs, \$20 each.
- PANDANUS veitchii.** A fine decorative plant with graceful dark green leaves striped with cream. From 4-inch pots, \$1 each.
- PELARGONIUM.** Lady Washington Geranium. An attractive variation with fringed and shaded leaves and large pink flowers with dark red centers. From 4-inch pots, 75 cts. each.
- PEPEROMIA maculosa.** A small plant with spade-shaped leaves ringed like targets and always turning to face the sun. From 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each.
- SANSEVIERIA laurenti.** Upright, wand-like leaves 3 feet tall, with creamy colored margins and markings. The leathery texture makes this an ideal house plant in dark and dry locations. From 4-inch pots, \$1 each.
- VINCA major variegata.** A trailing plant with handsome waxy leaves marked green and white. In demand for box and vase planting. From 4-inch pots, 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

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NYPHÆA—PAUL HARIOT
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Waterlilies

*Miscellaneous Aquatics, Iris, Peonies
Plants for House and Garden*



The INDEPENDENCE NURSERIES Co.

INDEPENDENCE, OHIO

Send for our General Catalogue of Evergreens
Shade Trees, Roses



JAPANESE. Irises are superb border plants for Waterlily pools. Year after year their gorgeous colors provide a foil for the dainty tints of the Lilies and enhance their loveliness.